

Consols have fallen since Friday from 90½ to 90.

The Bank rate of discount is now 2%, and the market rate 1½%.

The British transport *Thales* arrived here from Port Hamilton and the North to-day.

The French cruiser *Le Porpoise* left here for Saigon to-day.

The British steamer *Gulf of Suez*, which arrived here to-day from Manila, took out to sea at 10 a.m. to-day.

It is intended to be the Cuyayan river, and Laguna.

The Straits Times is a number of merchant steamers, the Imperial government and commercial companies, the *Mermaid* is a large transport.

The French mail, which in the M. M. steamer *Y. May*, and the English mail here on the 21st May, steamer *Tokoro*, were in London yesterday.

QUARANTINE regulations, of in the Manila papers cholera being officially broken out in the Spanish Islands, in which it will be enforced. The Hongkong, in its office the Manila Government the rumour that cholera Canton.

The *Diario de Manila* of a registrar office been ordered by the F. mont. An officer from has been appointed to office, and his duty will vessels arriving from, China ports, examining their papers, &c., with a taining the exact number of persons in the Philippines.

There is a strong suspicion of the Japanese solely created for the business of the import, true, the criminal author of their business to try persons who have created pulous and senseless alarm, a difficult one, but it attempted. Trick of it are too audacious, and ha fluence, to be passed over.

The United States Mr arrived in Ceylon harbor ultimo from Aden. She third-class, carrying eight manded by Commodore. She was to leave on the 2nd, but she left Aden on the 2nd, back, as the engine was and rede it out Aden on the 4th and made the under sail, experiencing winds the great part of

The bodies of the three of we reported last night, Wanchai on night of 3 buried to-day without a been held up them. made a post mortem ex deceased, reported that violent purging and vo words, cholera diarrhea ing that there was not mor cause among the deceased being, when taken into consideration diet, with rice, fruit, a fresh or good of its kin day's work are one in the first pool of fresh and, at the same time clothes, which are put of wet. The ten then go the Praya or their nig these circumstances one ed at numbers of such fatally.

CEYLON an Indian paper day's mail contain long experience of several at rible cycloes which pass Aden in the early part of sides the forwarding of the *Scargill*, this feared that which are missing, among man-of-war *Renard*, have steamers have been badly the latter are the P. & *Peshawar*, which lost 1 three boat and all her li feared by the Ceylon pay line steamer *Diana* had but we learn that the at the same time, which left yesterday, passed the *De Aden* for repairs. The encountered the cyclor pretty severe handling, 1 house and moving gear picked up between 30 a ship-wrecked crew.

We regret to have to sudden death among the bers of the police force, at night. James M. Cam stable No. 25, who was at the Police Court, was turning to his quarters. The symptoms rapidly in nature, a little before fellow was sent to the

Hospital, where he expired about 10 o'clock. The cause of death is said to have been apoplexy, which deceased is supposed to have received sometime during his day by going outside the Court without his helmet. The deceased had been in the Hongkong for about four years, and had, we understand, been suffering for some time past from congestion of the lungs.

The funeral took place from the Civil Hospital at 4 p.m. to-day.

be to unite the struggling subscription list into one, so as to form a fairly satisfactory contribution towards the pressing claims of the starving natives. We are glad to learn that Mr Ost goes up to Canton with part of the funds on Friday, and, that after having associated himself with representatives of other Missionary bodies, he and others will proceed to the actual scenes of the distress. This will be a sufficient guarantee, that the money given by residents will be speedily and discreetly applied. An account has

THE FLOODS AT CANTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, June 29.

I am happy to say that the officials are hastening themselves and despatching steam launches with rice, and cakes for the starving people in the distressed districts.

Reports of bad cases of suffering come in daily. The other day the body of a bride dressed in her bridal robes was found in the river. A day or two ago a large tub, covered over with boards through which were bored air holes, was seen floating down the river on the Honan side. It was picked up and found to contain a little boy aged four years and a little girl aged two. With them was a paper stating their names, the day and hour of their birth. Their parents had instituted this means of saving the lives of their offspring.

The missionaries are starting a fund, for the relief of the suffering people in the country. It is to be hoped they will find many liberal subscribers.

Newchwang.

(From our Correspondent.)

Newchwang, June 20.

The last three weeks have been remarkable quiet, and there is hardly anything of importance to record. On the first instant a thunderstorm from the North West passed over, with hail stones, for a short time, of the size of a walnut. The stones pelted down with such a force that all living creatures had speedily to seek for shelter. The weather has since been delightful, with the exception, of course, of a few dust storms, which, however, as regular pests are not noticed so much. The crops are standing well so far, but as rain has been very scarce, farmers begin to feel uneasy.

There are some more changes to take place amongst the members of this community. Mr C. T. Gardner has been transferred to Taiwanfo—according to later news Canton; his abilities, as far as his duties as a member of the Consular staff are concerned, would surely vouch for him promotion to the latter post. His place will be taken again by Mr Herbert J. Allen, who has just returned from Shanghai for a year's holiday at home. His coming back is greeted in most quarters with satisfaction, as under his stern regime the social life in this place has never been disturbed by any senseless religion and exclusiveness; but the Newchwang atmosphere seems often to give rise to a certain narrow-mindedness, which is as much to be laughed at as it is resented.

The harbour master, Mr E. V. Brennan, is in charge places with Mr Walker of the former harbour-master at Pakhoi. News has just reached this from Mouk of a disturbance having taken place between natives and some missionaries; the local mandarins quickly restored order; there are no reliable reports to hand with regard to this affair.

The harbour is pretty bare again; the draft in port loading, is the British ship *Sin Kolya*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAUSEWAY RAY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, July 1.

Sir—Your remarks on the 17th, I can, unfortunately, testify to the truth of. The day my wife had an extremely narrow escape of being thrown into the Nullah in consequence of one of the chair coolies slipping in his attempt to "walk the plank." In addition of one or two plants which I had taken away from the first prisoner's wife and that several men had come to the house with complaint and had tied him up and taken all his clothes. Witness asked him where the clothes were and he said they had been taken to Hanchuan, and that he would get them back. He afterwards got back the shoes, but not the clothes. The third prisoner was afterwards arrested in house No. 164.

E. P.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Hon. E. J. Akeroyd, Puisne Judge.

Wednesday, July 1.

WONG CHAU v. SU SUI SHING, \$420.

Mr. Evans appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Hewitt, from the office of Messrs. Deacon and Deacon, for the defendant. This case arose out of the employment of Messrs. A. R. Murty & Co. of a number of Chinese boiler-makers, in April last, to work at the Arsenal. Plaintiff, it was guaranteed to refund to Messrs. A. R. Murty & Co. the \$300 which they had paid to each man engaged if they failed to fulfill their contract. Plaintiff had nothing to do with the engagement of the men, and he, in turn, demanded compensation from the head boiler-maker engaged. After procuring defendant as his security, the men had refused to proceed to work, or return the \$300 advanced, and plaintiff having had to refund to Messrs. A. R. Murty & Co. the money advanced, now sued from his security.

It was contended on behalf of defendant that there had been misrepresentations on the part of the plaintiff. The men, it was said, had been told that the contracts to be notified and signed by the Registrar General, and the signature of Mr. Deacon, who was the representative of the Government who had arranged the employment, was shown to defendant as being the signature of the Registrar General. Plaintiff therefore refused to go to Saigon, and he was part of the whole agreement, and he could not claim against his security.

His Honor said very possibly the real cause of the men's refusal to proceed to work was due to pressure being put upon them by the Chinese authorities, when they had been brought to bear on the men.

His Honor in the witness box admitted that the head boiler-maker, and that the guarantee two or three days had been given to the plaintiff as security for the contracts being signed by the men.

His Honor said this showed there had been misrepresentations on the part of the plaintiff, and he was part of the whole agreement, and he could not claim against his security.

His Honor said that if the men refused to go to

Saigon, they ought to give up the \$300 received as an advance. If not, plaintiff was entitled to fall back on the defendant for a refund of the money. Judgment was therefore entered for plaintiff.

J. A. CONDEIRO v. A. E. NENE, \$27; A. E. NENE v. J. A. CONDEIRO, \$130.

In these suits both parties were described as clerks. In the first suit, the plaintiff, who resides in Elgin Street, claimed \$27 for boarding and lodging defendant, who now lives in Stanton Street, at Canton, the 26th February until the 26th April. Defendant admitted he was two plaintiff some money for board and lodging but not the full amount claimed.

In the second suit, the plaintiff (Borg) claimed \$130 for clothes which he alleged defendant (Condeiro) had kept back. He defendant in a hurry, and as he had been ill, he wrote and asked defendant to send on his clothes. Defendant sent on his trunk with a list of things forwarded, but most of the clothes had been kept back. Plaintiff called Mr. E. de Silva, his step-father, to prove what articles had been received.

Defendant said the articles for which plaintiff claimed, had been detained by defendant's creditors at Canton.

His Lordship said the plaintiff (Borg) had not proved that defendant (Condeiro) had stolen his clothes, as had been suggested, in fact it looked very much as if he (Borg) had run away from Canton in order to avoid paying his creditors, and his Lordship was rather inclined to believe Condeiro's testimony, and that the clothes had been kept back by the creditors. If Borg had lost anything, he had himself to blame, as he should have gone back to Canton.

In the course of his statement, Borg had said he and Condeiro had lived together as very good friends, and nothing had been said by them about board and lodging.

His Lordship said that if they had been good friends he should advise them to try and settle the matter out of Court, and he would reserve decision until Monday to give them an opportunity of doing so.

Police Intelligence.

(Before E. Macken, Esq.)

Wednesday, July 1.

LARCENY.

Wong Aing, unemployed, was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes from a watchman who was lying down outside the Insurance Fire engine station, at 2.30 this morning. Six previous convictions for larceny &c., were proved against the prisoner by Mr. Roche, the receiving officer of Victoria Gaol, and he was now committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Cheng Ah, a coolie, was convicted of stealing 17 cents from Tsao Aing, a cook, on the 30th ult. Complainant was at the Tong Hing Theatre and defendant was sitting alongside him. Complainant felt a hand at his pocket and on asking defendant found a ten cent piece and seven cents in his hand taken from complainant's pocket, which had been out through. A previous conviction for larceny from the person, for which he was sent to prison for six months, was proved against the prisoner, who was now, for the second offence of a similar nature, sentenced to three months' hard labour.

(Defo v. H. E. Wadhouse, Esq.)

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF LARCENY AT YAU-MAT.

Leung Ching Sing, seaman, Wong Asa bricklayer, and Chan Aloi, boatman, appeared on remand yesterday, charged with three others not in a custody, with stealing from the person of one Tsang Hu Tong, a pair of shoes, clothing and money to the value of \$8.30, and also assaulting complainant, on the 30th June, at Yau-mat.

Wai Kam, P. O. 296, was examined to the effect that at 5 a.m., on the 30th June he was sent from Yau-mat Station to make enquiries in the case, in company with Indian Constable 686. The first prisoner and complainant were then at the Station.

Witness went, with the Indian constable to the first floor of No. 105 Temple Street, where they found the second prisoner lying down on a bed, but not asleep. Witness asked him what he knew about the taking up and robbery of complainant. At first he denied all knowledge of the business, but afterwards said that the complainant had taken away the first prisoner's wife and that several men had come to the house with complaint and had tied him up and taken all his clothes. Witness asked him where the clothes were and he said they had been taken to Hanchuan, and that he would get them back. He afterwards got back the shoes, but not the clothes. The third prisoner was afterwards arrested in house No. 164.

Fung Kam stated that she was a married woman living at No. 104 Temple Street, Yau-mat, on the ground floor. On the 30th ult. early in the morning she heard a noise on the first floor of the house, and saw the complainant jump out of the window. Shortly after she saw the third prisoner come down from the first floor with a bundle in his hand. The second prisoner was in charge of the first prisoner and had been there for about a week. She had never seen the first and third prisoners before.

Complainant, recalled, said he identified the shoes produced as part of his missing property. He had never seen any of the three prisoners before the usual, and had never seen the woman, first prisoner's wife, before. He was alone in the boat when attacked and he supposed the reason he was attacked was that he had fine clothes on.

The case was further remanded till the 8th inst.

WRECKING AN OPIUM DIVAN.

Wong A Yui, a married woman, Lo Akam, a barber, and Chung A Heung, a boiler-maker, appeared on remand charged with disorderly conduct, willful damage to property and larceny of about \$100, on the 15th ultimo.

From the evidence it appeared that on the 15th June, about 1 p.m. a man named Asan, who had acted as an informer in a case of larceny of opium, was smothered in a divan at a divan at Hong-kong. Asan was given up to them as they had come to beat him. The account of the shopkeeper, the other two prisoners, and a score or so of men not in custody entered the divan, and proceeded to smash all the lamps, furniture, &c., and ransacked the drawers, taking away money to the value of about \$100. They also got hold of Asan and beat him severely with stones, &c.

First defendant said that on the 13th June the informer Asan had laid out information against her husband, which had led to his being fined \$10, and that afterwards he had come to her house and demanded \$10, and when she refused to give it him, he had indecently assaulted her. So she would not let him off.

Inspector Thompson said that it was doubtful if there was anything like the amount of money in the shop which complainant stated (\$100).

First prisoner was fined \$10; in default one month's hard labour. The other prisoners were fined \$5 each, or fourteen days' hard labour. Each prisoner was to be bound over in two or three weeks to keep the peace for six months; in default to be further committed for six weeks.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Kaiser-i-hind*, with the English mail of the 29th May, arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAWUL PINDI CONFERENCE.

Simla, June 6.—The last received home papers report that Lord Granville stated in the House of Lords, in reply to a question, that Lord Dufferin made no speech at the Rawul Pindi Durbar, and that the speech attributed in the newspapers to the Viceroy was really uttered by the Ameer. In making this announcement Lord Granville probably misunderstood the information on which it was based. The speeches at the Durbar were correctly given in the Indian and English papers, but a remarkable error occurred in the report of the Durbar as published from London to the press of France, Germany, and Russia, by the news agency known as the *Agence de Nord*. In this report nearly the whole speech actually made by the Ameer was put into Lord Dufferin's mouth. The consequences have been inconvenient to the Viceroy. The public correction made in the House of Lords was intended to apply to this report alone. As expressed by Lord Granville it was too sweeping, and in its turn is calculated to give rise to a misunderstanding.

THE DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

June 7.—The statement that in the distressed districts of Beahmum 24 persons have thrown themselves under the wheels of the Ahmedpore and Bhulphur stations to escape a slow death by starvation has been officially confirmed. The District Superintendent of Police has been deputed to make a strict local inquiry. The sanctioned allowance of ten thousand rupees by the local Government to enable ryots to dig wells and re-execute tanks will fall far short of actual requirements. The area of distress is extending.

MADRAS NEWS.

Madras, June 8.—In reply to Rajah Gopalathi Row's offer of a lakh of rupees to construct a battery at Vengalapuram, the Government has passed an order in a rigid order, as follows:—Rajah G. N. Gopalathi Row will be thanked for his offer, which will be considered when the emergency arises.

Mr. Subbaraj Mudaliar, a Municipal Councillor of Bellary, has been ordered to furnish worth ten thousand rupees to the town to be used as a hospital and dispensary.

Heads of departments have reported in favour of the employment of pensioned sepoys in public offices.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT MADRID.

Madrid, June 2.—Cholera has broken out here.

THE REMOVED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMIR.

Simla, June 9.—The recent report circulated by the *News* regarding the Amir's assassination was stated by the journal to be based on what is styled private dispatches from the Caucasus. The report appears to have caused some temporary excitement in London, where it was received on Sunday morning. A contradiction was, however, published on Sunday morning in the papers. So far as is known the report is absolutely groundless, there having been no plot or attempt to assassinate the Amir that could have given rise to it.

COPYRIGHT IN TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, June 9.—In the new Copyright Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Herbert in the Viceroyal Legislative Council, the exclusive right of use of 24 hours is given to subscribers to Reuters' telegrams. The publication by non-subscribers of papers is made punishable.

Simla, June 9.—The proposed Copyright Bill, so far as it deals with the question of the copyright of news published in newspapers, follows generally the provisions of similar enactments in Victoria, New Zealand and the Cape.

Simla, June 9.—Of course the often more costly telegrams published by newspapers from their own correspondents will be protected by a similar provision. It will be for the press to see that this protection be secured without any ambiguity.

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION.

Paris, June 11.—Owing to the Ministerial crisis in England, it is believed the Suez Canal Commission will break up without arriving at a decision. This question of international control and rival proposals will be referred to the Powers, who will treat the same diplomatically.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Simla, June 11.—There is no reason to believe that a change of Ministry would affect Lord Dufferin's position. It will be remembered that, though nominally Liberal, his Excellency was sent to St. Petersburg as Ambassador by the Conservative Government, and retained his place in the diplomatic service when the Liberals came into power. His Lordship's whole career has been marked by independence of party considerations, and there does not seem to be any reason why a change should occur now.

THE AMIR.

Lahore, June 11.—Latest accounts from Kabul state that the Amir is in good health, and that everything is quiet.

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PRESS.

Simla, June 11.—The local authorities may be interested to learn that they will shortly receive an order enjoining greater reticence than is alleged to have been hitherto practised in the communication of information to newspapers. The same matter was once of late been pressed on the attention of departments of the Government of India. The local authorities are now to be taken in hand.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

Paris, June 13.—The Suez Canal Commission has terminated its labours. England has accepted in principle the international control, but the form it will take will be referred to the Great Powers.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

London, June 16.—The House of Commons has adopted the Lords' amendment to the Redistribution Bill.

THE NEW MINISTRY'S DIVISIONS AMONG THE CONSERVATIVES.

London, June 16.—The House stands adjourned till the 18th inst., when Lord Salisbury hopes to make a statement respecting the new Ministry. It is currently reported that a divergence of views exists among the Conservative leaders, Lord E. Salisbury, Lord Salisbury and Sir M. Hicks-Beach opposing Sir Stafford Northcote.

DEATHS OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES AND ADMIRAL COUBERT.

London, June 18.—Obituary.—Prince Frederick Charles and Admiral Coubert.

LOSS OF THE S. S. "SERAGGIO."

Madras, June 17.—The steamer *Seraglio*, for Bombay, with coals and dynamite, was completely lost 300 miles from Bombay. The Captain and crew landed at Bombay last night. No lives were lost.

(London & China Express, May 29.)

A report on the commerce of Haiphong gives fifteen entries and twelve clearances for February. The principal imports were wine, liquors, corn, tobacco, cotton, iron goods, and provisions. It is stated that this high French in the coming from factories which have modified their machinery to produce the qualities required in Tong King compete advantageously with English and German goods. But it is impossible to compete with common English cotton goods. French fancy goods are the only ones that threaten a serious means of the French to produce compete successfully. There has been a great land speculation at Haiphong, regarding which the Resident is severe. The holders of the land, he says, think to exercise a undue pressure on the French Government, by means of the Press or through their friends, to cause it to adopt this cesspool (*cloaque*). Haiphong, as the seaport of Tong-King; and they hope then to sell for their weight in gold these bits of mud (topins de boue) that they have acquired for a month of bread and with which in the meantime they do nothing—neither building nor enclosing. The natives have been found much more scrupulous than the French and Arab horses imported. It is proposed to make experiments by crossing with foreign stallions.

The *Takachiko Kan*, a powerful cruiser, built by Sir William G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., for the Japanese Government, has been launched from the shipbuilding yard of the firm at Low Walker. This vessel is in every respect similar to the *Nautica Kan*, built by the same company to the order of the Japanese Government, and launched on March 18. Both vessels were designed by Mr. W. H. White, and are the swiftest and most heavily armed cruisers at present in existence. They may be briefly described as enlarged *torpedos* with substantial improvements. In dimensions the new vessel is almost identical with the *Irish* and *Mercury*, dispatch vessels of the Royal Navy, and the *Leander* class of partially protected cruisers, viz. 300 ft. in length, 45 ft. in breadth, draft 15 ft. of water, and about 3,600 tons displacement. She has twin-screw engines, which are to develop 7,000-horse-power at least, and the estimated speed is from 18 to 18½ knots. The armament includes two 28-ton 26 centimetre guns, mounted on automatic carriages as bow and stern chasers. On each broadside there are three 15 centimetre guns of 6 tons each, also on centre pivot-automatic carriages of Elswick design, and along the broadsides there are placed ten 1 in. machine guns and two rapid-firing guns. There are two masts, in the tops of which four of the improved Gatling guns made it Elswick will be mounted. All the guns, except those in the tops, are carried on the upper deck, and all of them have strong steel shields protecting the gun and crews from enemy machine gun fire. Besides the gun armament, each vessel will have a complete armament of locomotive torpedoes ejected from four stations, two on each broadside, situated at a small height above water. There are two separate engine rooms. Immediately after the launch, the *Takachiko Kan* went to the establishment of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn to receive her engines. The sister vessel, which has just returned from the same establishment after receiving her engines, will very shortly be ready for sea.

EXPLORING ON THE NORTH-EAST INDIAN FRONTIER.

An Assam correspondent writes that Colonel Woodthorpe's Survey Party passed down the river the other day on their way back to Shillong. They have been exploring the extreme north-east frontier with the object of finding a practicable route into China. In this they were disappointed, but otherwise the expedition was most successful as they penetrated after many hardships and privations to the dividing ridge between the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Irrawadi, and Colonel Woodthorpe himself with a few followers—as provisions were short and they were doubtful about the reception they were likely to meet with in the Bor Khamti country—pushed on and reached the Irrawadi. The Bor Khamtis were found to be in a high state of civilization and were most friendly and hospitable, but as they said the route between them and China was far worse than that traversed by the Survey Party it is evident that there is no chance of a thoroughgoing to China in this direction.

The country on this side of the watershed between the two big rivers is described as an almost uninhabited tract of magnificent forest; had out up in all directions, impracticable gorges down which rush fine broad mountain streams, and as these torrents had to be crossed over and over again their rocky beds being in some places exceedingly difficult and progress at times painfully slow. The weather too was very inclement as it rained more or less hard nearly every day and it was generally extremely cold. In one place the party crossed a pass about 9,000 feet high deep in snow. Magnificent rubber trees were noticed and some new plants were found, but otherwise from a scientific point of view the expedition was barren of discoveries. The Bor Khamtis reported that they have silver mines in their country and were anxious to learn more of the route of working them, but the *Geologist* was left behind and Colonel Woodthorpe had no time to see the mines for himself. Colonel Woodthorpe has brought away a fine collection of sketches of all the finest bits of scenery met with on the road.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 1.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash... 5783

Old " " cash... 540

New Patna, cash... 5974

Old " " cash... 500/20

Allowance, Tels... 48

Old Malwa, cash... 540/50

Allowance, Tels... 56/6

Persian, Qly, cash... 520

Allowance, Tels... 40/48

Persian, Paper, cash... 800

Allowance, Tels... 16/24

Exchange.

Bank Wire... 301

Demand... 303

30 days sight... 303

4 months' sight... 302

Credits... 371

Documentary 4 months' sight... 371

India Wire... 225

Demand... 225

30 days sight... 73

Shanghai, demand... 73

30 days' sight, private... 73

Gold Leaf 999 fine... 828.35

Sovereigns... 8 5.58

Temperatures.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON,
AND PLYMOUTH.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
ANCONA, Captain R. G. MURRAY, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Special (Hulk) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Office and Value of Packages
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-
gage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Pas-
sengers for MARSEILLES.

A. McWILL, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 19, 1885. 1035

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA ROUTE.

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

ALSO
BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK,
LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th July,
1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
SAGHALLIN, Commandant DELAUNAY,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Special will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Special and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 8th July, 1885. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 27, 1885. 1084

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched
from San Francisco, via Yokohama, with
the option of calling at Honolulu, on
SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco
should be sent to the Company's Offices in
Said Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. ROSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 20, 1885. 1065

Intimations.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK; is
authorized to receive Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHINGTON'S BOOKS, for the use
of U. S. Lads and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF
LOGAN AT CANTON, that appeared in
the China Mail has been printed in PAM-
PHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.—
Price, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables
the Rates are given in cents and are, for
Letters, per half ounce, for Books and
Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight
are charged as double, triple, &c., as the
case may be, but such papers or packets of
papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two
Newspapers must not be folded together as
one, nor must anything whatever be inserted
except bona fide Supplements. Printed
matter may, however, be enclosed, if the
whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur-
rent may be paid either as Newspapers or
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers
as, though Written by Hand, do not bear
the character of an actual or personal cor-
respondence, such as invoices, bills, re-
ceipts, &c. The charge on them is the same
as for books, but, whatever the weight of
a packet containing any partially written
paper, it will not be charged less than 6
cents.

The sender of any Registered Article
may accompany it with a Return Receipt
on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.
The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is
4 lbs. Packages for such offices are limited
to 6 ounces, and must not exceed these
dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2
inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise
Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia,
Japan, N. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Brazil,
N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil,
Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine
Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana,
Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with
all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portu-
guese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief
countries not in the Union are the Aus-
tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.

Post Cards, 5 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Counters, Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected corre-
spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and
Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascen-
sion, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration,
10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong,
Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (H),
Canton, Hongkong, Penang, and the Philip-
pines:—

Letters per 1 oz., 5 cents (c).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Books, Patterns and Patterns, per 2 oz.,
2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2
cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao
2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5
p.m. on any week day for addresses in
Victoria will be delivered the same day,
and generally within two hours, unless the
delivery should be retarded by the Contract
Mails.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be
delivered within Victoria at the private
houses of the addressees rather than at
places of business, if a note to that effect
be expressed by the sender, otherwise all
correspondence is invariably delivered at
the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Cir-
culars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards,
&c., all of the same weight, to addresses in
Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of
China, may deliver them to the Post
Office unpostaged, the postage being then
charged to the sender's account. Each
batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns
to the same places in the same way. En-
velopes containing Patterns may be wholly
closed, if the nature of the contents be fully
exhibited or stated to the Postmaster
General, as he may consider necessary, and
approved by him. Printed Circulars may
be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that
there is no such thing as Parcel Post
to Europe, &c. Much trouble and dis-
appointment are caused by persistent attempts
to send small valuable trifles through the
Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress,
Fancy Work, and similar presents are con-
tinually being refused, the senders having
often spent more in Postage than would
have paid the freight by steamer. No
return can be made on such parcels of the
value of Stamps obliterated before the
nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post
at Book Rate between Hongkong and any
of the British Post Offices in China, as well
as to Japan, Macao, Peking, the Straits
Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must
not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet
long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weight more
than 1 lb., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2
in. Such parcels may be wholly closed
if they bear this special endorsement,
PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any
parcel may be opened by direction of the
Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels
sent for India a declaration of contents and
value is required, a printed form for which
is supplied gratis. The Registration of
Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:
Parcels insufficiently packed or protected,
or liable to be crushed (as handboxes,
&c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive sub-
stances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iced, Ice,
Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or
whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or
likely to become offensive or injurious in
transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded
by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail
Parcel Post. To India they are forwarded by
the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only,
to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsi-
bility is accepted with regard to any
parcel, unless Registered, and then only to
the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to con-
found these facilities with a Parcel Post to
Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules
be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be
registered or unregistered, can be received

for Postage if it contains gold or silver
money, jewels, precious articles, or any-
thing that, as a general rule, is liable to
Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending
of Patterns of suitable articles, unless the
quantity sent be so small as to make the
sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as
follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices,
6 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 6 lbs. if with-
out intrinsic value; to the Continent,
&c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible
for the safe delivery of Registered correspon-
dence, but it is prepared to make good the
contents of such correspondence lost while
passing through the Post, to the extent of
\$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the
conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed
in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the
Postmaster General of Hong Kong immedi-
ately the loss was discovered, the envelope
being invariably forwarded with such appli-
cation unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satis-
fied that the loss occurred whilst the corre-
spondence was in the custody of the British
Postal administration in China, that it was
not caused by any fault on the part of the
sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck,
nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any
person not in the employment of the
Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more
damage to fragile articles such as portraits,
watches, handbills, bound books, &c.,
which reach their destination, although in
a broken or deteriorated condition.

Missed or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been missed
or delayed (both of which are liable to
happen occasionally) all that the addressee
need do is to note on the cover, Sent to
me, or Received at 7 p.m., or as the case
may be, and forward it without any
writing whatever, to the Postmaster
General. This should be acted on the first
time cause of complaint occurs; it is a
mistake to let such matters pass for fear of
giving trouble, a course which generally
gives more trouble in the end.

Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat
Hire.

LOCALISED TABLE OF RATES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. One hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 60 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 9), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA FARE.

Single Trip, ... Return Direct, ...

Four Coolies, \$1.00 Four Coolies, \$1.50

Three Coolies, 0.85 Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 0.70 Two Coolies, 1.00

RETURN.

By Pak-fu-Lam. By Aberdeen, Shortest
Road.

Four Coolies, \$2.00 Four Coolies, \$2.50

Three Coolies, 1.00 Three Coolies, 2.00

Two Coolies, 1.30 Two Coolies, 1.60

By Wantai Gap.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.75

Three Coolies, ... 1.40

Two Coolies, ... 1.20

TO VICTORIA GAP.

Single Trip. Return Direct.

Four Coolies, 90 cts. Four Coolies, 90 cts.

Three Coolies, 60 cts. Three Coolies, 70 cts.

Two Coolies, 40 cts. Two Coolies, 50 cts.

Return by Pak-fu-Lam. Return by Aberdeen,
Shortest Road.

Four Coolies, \$1.50 Four Coolies, \$2.00

Three Coolies, 1.20 Three Coolies, 1.60

Two Coolies, 0.90 Two Coolies, 1.20

By Wantai Gap.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.15

Three Coolies, ... 0.90

Two Coolies, ... 0.80

TO THE PEAK CHURCH, AND HOUSES IN
VICINITY OF MOUNT KELLET AND
MOUNT GOUGH.

Single Trip. Return Direct.

Four Coolies, 65 cts. Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, 55 cts. Three Coolies, 65 cts.

Two Coolies, 45 cts. Two Coolies, 55 cts.

Returning by other routes will be the
same as from Gap.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not
more than three hours except returning by
Aberdeen when three hours and a half will
be allowed.

For every hour or part of an hour above
three hours and a half, each Coolie will
be entitled to an additional payment of five
cents.

Nothing in above scale prevents private
agreements.

Licensed Drivers (each).

One Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

Jinricksha.

Quarter Hour, 50 cts. One Hour, 15 cts.

Half Hour, 10 cts. Two Hours, 25 cts.

For every hour or part of an hour

over two hours, ... 10 cents.

To Pak-fu-Lam or Quarry Bay, 20 "

Return, ... 35 "

To Shaukiwan, ... 50 "

Return, ... 35 "

To Aberdeen, ... 50 "

Return, ... 35 "

If an extra Coolie is employed, the fare
will be double.

Nothing in this scale prevents private
agreements.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

piculs, per Day, ... 33.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

piculs, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

piculs, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

piculs, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of

300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of

300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of

300 piculs, Half Day, ... 60

Sanpans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 20

Half-an-Hour, ... 10

Nothing in this Scale prevents private
agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 33 cents.

Half Day, ... 20 "

Three Hours, ... 12 "

One Hour, ... 5 "

Half Hour, ... 3 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect
private agreements.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Albion	2 h Murray	Brit. str.	1873	June 30	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.
Alton	2 h Aerobee	Ger. str.	306	June 29	Wielor & Co.	Holbow
Breconshire	6 c Pope	Brit. str.	1230	June 29	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Yokohama & Hiogo
Casapodia	6 c Fraser	Brit. str.	1924	July 1	Hannell & Co.	
City of Rio de Janeiro	6 c Cobi	Amer. str.	3884	June 21	P. M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco
Dendera	6 c Leithjens	Ger. str.	1197	June 28	H. J. H. Tripp	Nagasaki
Donkey	6 h Young	Brit. str.	982	July 1	Douglas Steamship Co.	Coast Ports
Electra	6 c Nagel	Ger. str.	1161	June 31	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore
Energia	6 c Tarbeck	Brit. str.	2063	June 19	Senior Naval Officer.	
Elas	6 c Kuschert	Ger. str.	582	June 23	Wielor & Co.	Haiphong
Ferretor	3 h Kelly	Brit. str.	700	June 20	Bun Guan Loong	
Feronia	6 c Paulsen	Ger. str.	1115	June 27	Siemssen & Co.	
Galveston	7 h Johnston	Brit. str.	1391	June 27		
Glasgow	6 c Johnson	Brit. str.	2754			
Glamis Castle	2 h Yallor	Brit. str.	1386			
Glamordy	6 h Gedye	Brit. str.	1775			
Gulf of Suez	5 c Laws	Brit. str.	1014			
Hae-shin	5 c Peterson	Amer. str.	783			
Kaisar-i-Hind	2 h Stend	Brit. str.	2403			
Kaibgar	2 h Speck	Brit. str.	1605			
Marie	5 c Hochmann	Ger. str.	704			
Mary Austin	5 c Mooney	Brit. str.	140			
Memmut	.. Holmes	Brit. str.	2200			
Milton	3 c Kurtzweg	Brit. str.	220			
Mount Lebanon	.. Maxwell	Brit. str.	1233			
Pilot Fish	6 c Robinson	Brit. tug.	103			
Port Jackson	4 h Hogg	Brit. str.	1728			
Quarta	3 c Kneek	Ger. str.	732			
Saltee	8 c Wright	Brit. str.	269			
Sandwich	5 c Gruet	Brit. str.	2200			
Triton	8 c Blacheu	Ger. str.	1142			
Vortigern	2 h Brown	Brit. str.	873			
Wulcombe	.. Corfield	Brit. str.	1323			
Zafro	..	Brit. str.	616			